Technical University of Denmark



In Operando Raman spectroscopy for investigation of solid oxide electrolysis cells

Traulsen, Marie Lund; Walker, R. A.; Holtappels, Peter

Publication date: 2017

Document Version Publisher's PDF, also known as Version of record

Link back to DTU Orbit

Citation (APA):

Traulsen, M. L., Walker, R. A., & Holtappels, P. (2017). In Operando Raman spectroscopy for investigation of solid oxide electrolysis cells. Poster session presented at International Conference on Electrolysis, Copenhagen, Denmark.

DTU Library Technical Information Center of Denmark

General rights

Copyright and moral rights for the publications made accessible in the public portal are retained by the authors and/or other copyright owners and it is a condition of accessing publications that users recognise and abide by the legal requirements associated with these rights.

• Users may download and print one copy of any publication from the public portal for the purpose of private study or research.

- You may not further distribute the material or use it for any profit-making activity or commercial gain
- You may freely distribute the URL identifying the publication in the public portal

If you believe that this document breaches copyright please contact us providing details, and we will remove access to the work immediately and investigate your claim.

DTU EnergyDepartment of Energy Conversion and Storage



In Operando Raman spectroscopy for investigation of solid oxide electrolysis cells

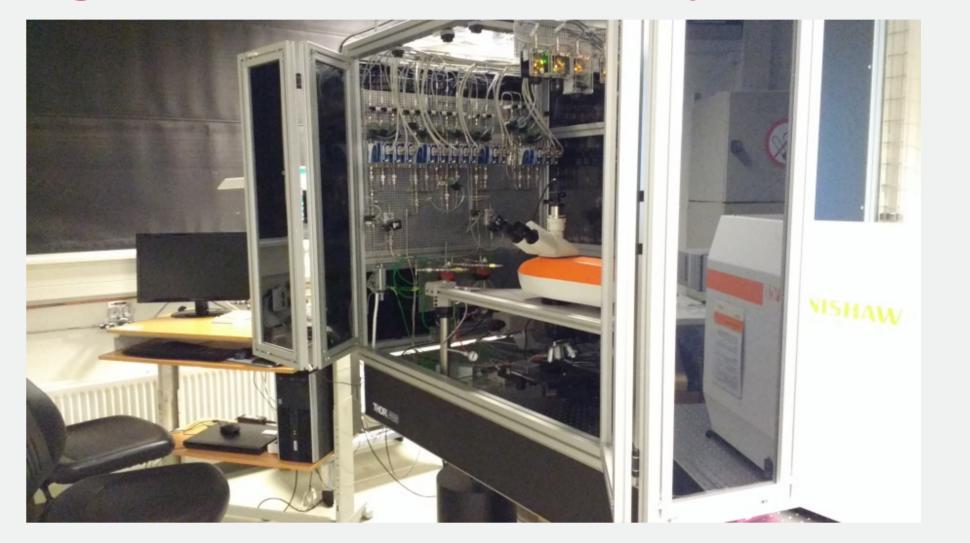
Marie Lund Traulsen^a, R. A. Walker^b, Peter Holtappels^a

^aTechnical University of Denmark, DTU Energy; ^b Montana State University, Department of Chemistry and Biochemistry

Raman spectroscopy is an optical, vibrational spectroscopy well suited for in operando investigations, as the technique can be applied at the temperatures and gas pressures used during operation of solid oxide eletrolysis cells.

For this reason DTU Energy has invested in a Raman lab dedicated to in operando investigation of solid oxide electrolysis cells and other electrochemical systems.

Figure 1. The Raman lab facility at DTU Energy



Available in the Raman lab:

- Renishaw inVia Raman spectrometer
- 3 lasers: 785 nm (NIR), 532 nm (VIS), 325 nm (NUV)
- A wide range of gasses: O_2 , Ar, N_2 , CO_2 , CO_1 , CH_4 , H_2 , 9% H_2 in N_2 , 1% Propen (C_3H_6) in Ar,1% NO in Ar, 200 ppm H_2S in H_2
- Different testhouses/teststations...

In operando monitoring of carbon depositions in a Ni-YSZ cell

The carbon deposition in 50% CO/50% CO₂ at 750 °C was followed

Reversible Decomposition of Secondary Phases in BaO Infiltrated LSM Electrodes—Polarization Effects

on a symmetric Ni-YSZ cell mounted vertically in the test-house to allow for monitoring of the electrochemiacally active region.

Figure 2. The mounting of the Ni-YSZ symmetric cell in the Linkam stage

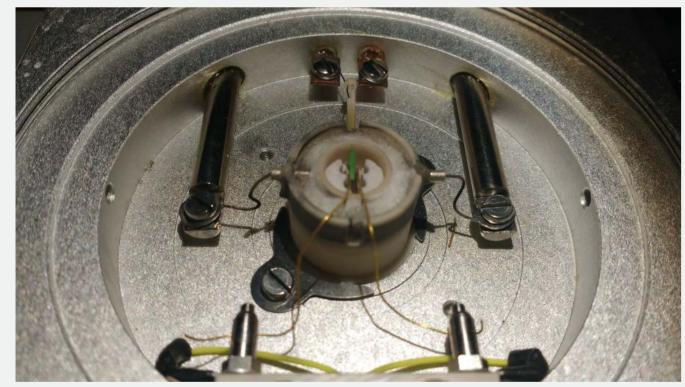


Figure 4. Raman spectrum recorded at 750 °C in humidified hydrogen

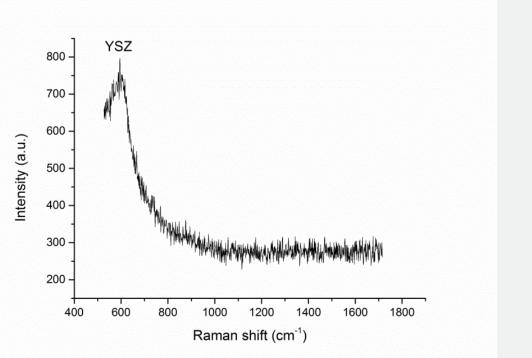


Figure 3. Optical microscopy image of the cell cross-section

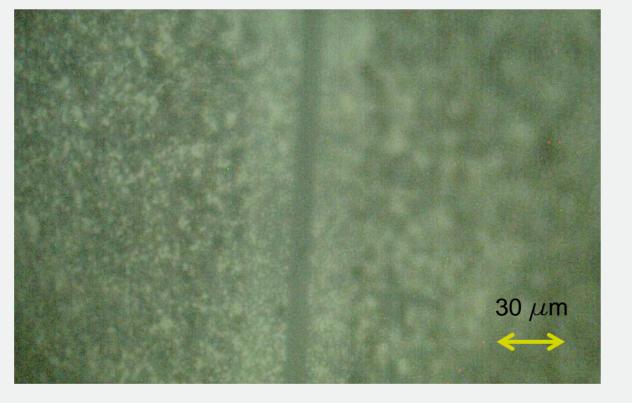
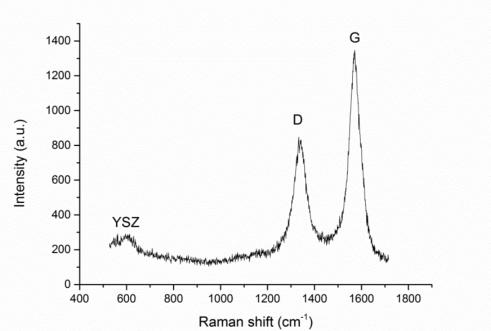


Figure 5. Raman spectrum recorded at 750 °C 50% CO /50% CO₂ mixture



Compositional changes in BaO-modified lanthanum strontium manganite (LSM) electrodes where observed during electrical polarization. The applied cathodic potential resulted in a reversible decomposition of a secondary Ba₃Mn₂O₈ phase

Figure 7. Top-view of LSM thin film electrode surface with Au current collectors

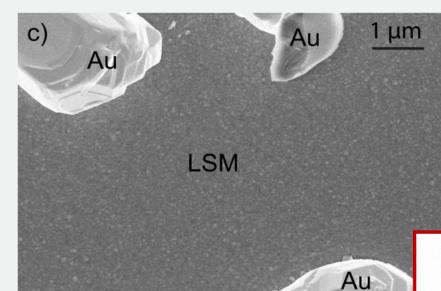


Figure 9. Raman spectra recorded on a LSM thin film electrode without and with BaO modification

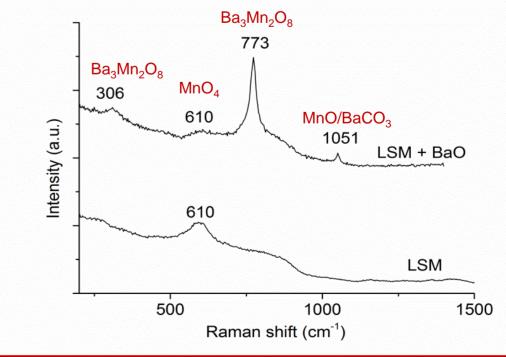


Figure 10. Onset of -1V cathodic polarization

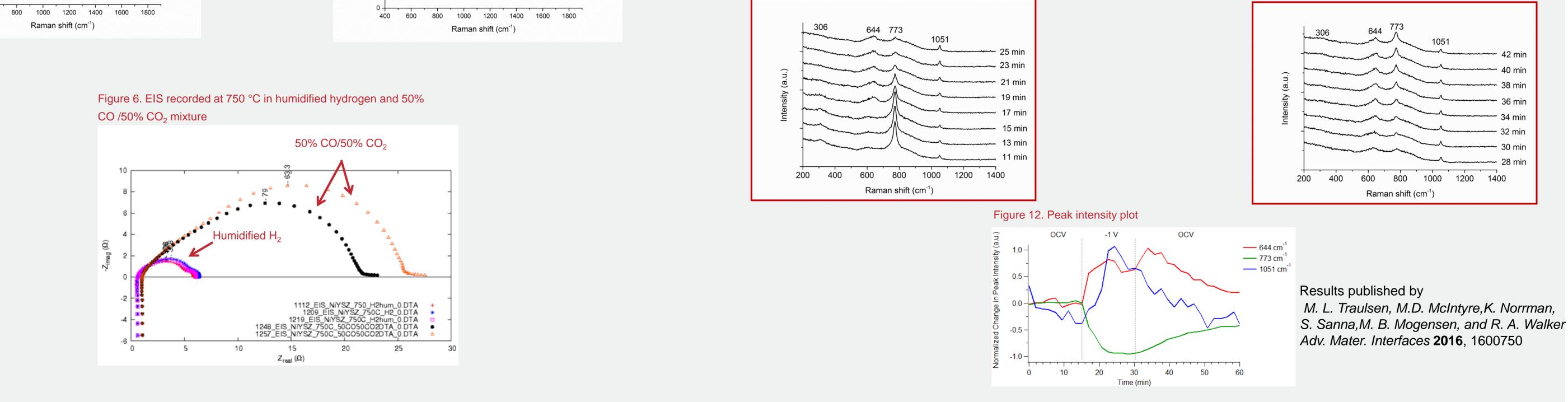
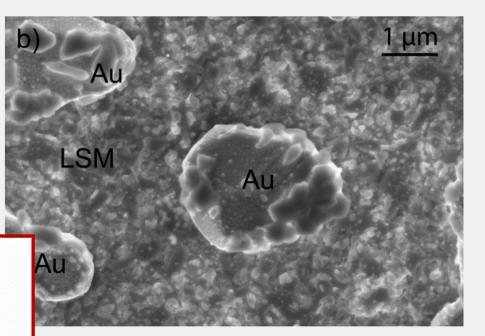
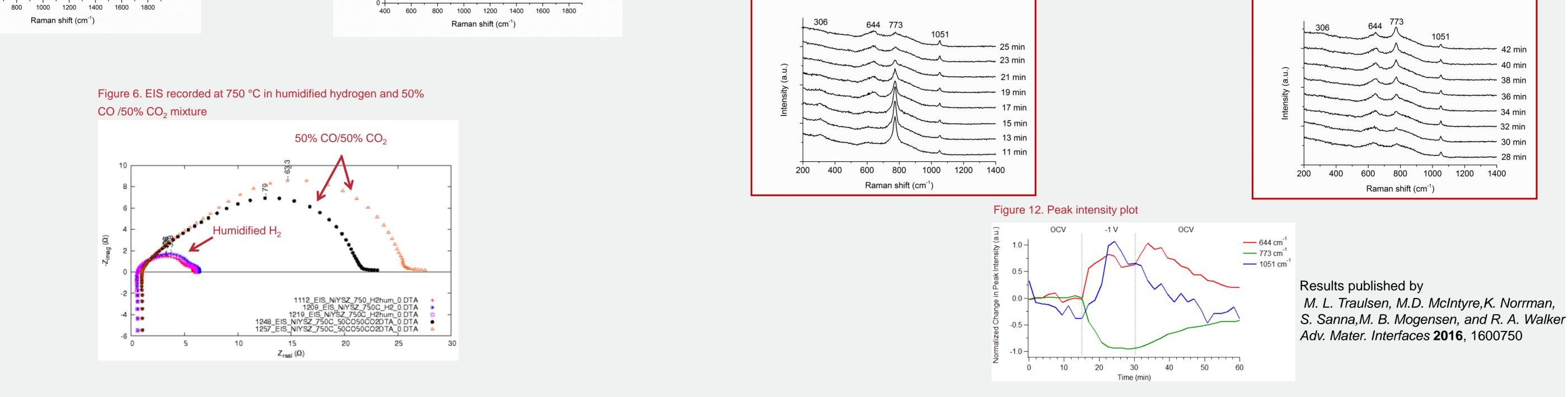


Figure 8. Top-view of LSM thin film electrode surface with Au current collectors and with BaO deposition



Raman shift [cm ⁻¹]	Assignment
306	Ba ₃ Mn ₂ O ₈
610	MnO ₄
644	Mn ₃ O ₄
773	Ba ₃ Mn ₂ O ₈
1051	MnO/BaCO ₃

Figure 11. Returning to OCV after -1V cathodic polarization



For further information please contact Marie Lund Traulsen (matr@dtu.dk)